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## ARTICLE II.

### ON THE INTERCENTRUM OF THE TERRESTRIAL VERTEBRATA.

BY E. D. COPE.

Read before the American Philosophical Society, January 1, 1886.

Since the discovery of the rhachitomous Batrachia, two different views of the homologies of the segments which compose the bodies of their vertebræ have been maintained. According to the one first proposed, that of the writer,\* the segments in the accompanying cuts of *Trimerorhachis insignis* Cope, and *Eryops megacephalus* Cope, marked *p*, represent the centrum proper; while those marked *i*, are pieces which are

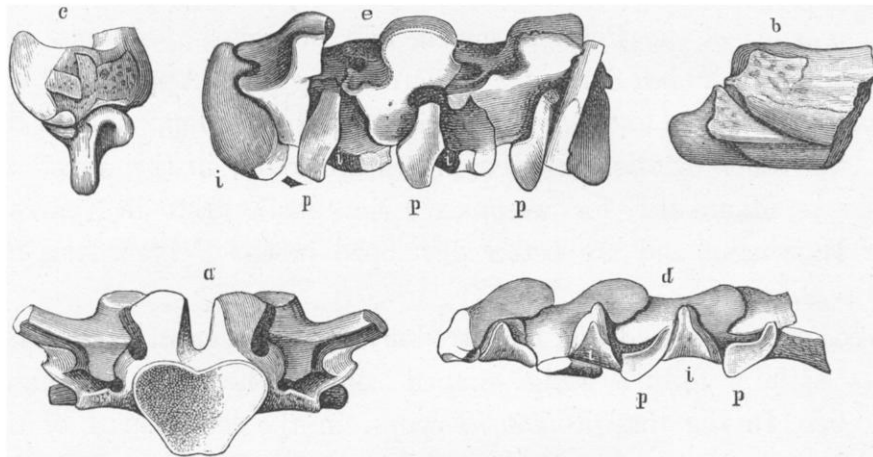


FIG. 1.—*Trimerorhachis insignis*; *a*, occiput from behind; *b*, angle of the mandible, side; *c*, do. from behind; *d*, part of vertebral column, lateral view, neural arches resting on intercentra through a loss of chorda dorsalis and pressure; *e*, do. obliquely from above; *i*, intercentra; *p*, pleurocentra. Original; from American Naturalist, 1884, p. 33. From the Permian of Texas. Natural size.

intercalated between the true vertebræ, and are, therefore, appropriately termed *intercentra*. According to the second interpretation, that of Professor Gaudry,† the three elements *p p* and *i*, together, constitute a vertebra. It follows that *i* cannot then be

\* American Naturalist, 1878, p. 327. Proceedings Amer. Philosoph. Society, 1878, p. 510, 518, 522. Naturalist, 1878, p. 633; 1886, 75.

† Bulletin de la Société Géologique, France, 1878, p. 62; Enchainements du Monde Animal, 1883, p. 271.

properly termed an intercentrum, so it is named by Gaudry the hypocentrum. The question as to which of these interpretations is correct has an important bearing on the homologies of the corresponding parts in other batrachians and in reptiles; and

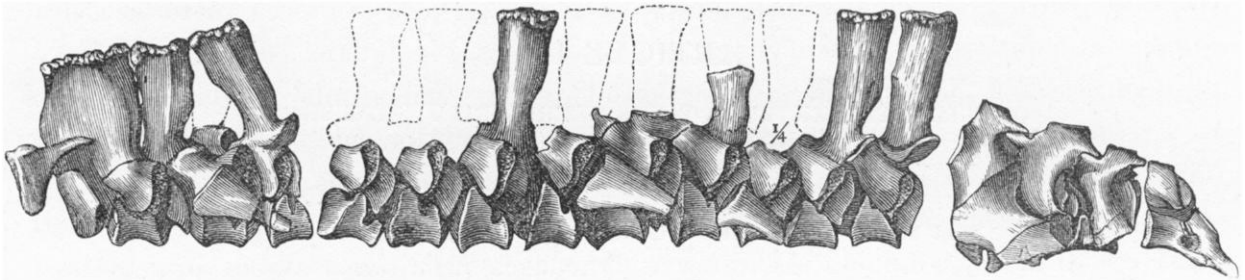


FIG. 2.—*Eryops megacephalus*; vertebral column from the left side, one-fourth natural size. Original; from Proceedings American Philosoph. Society, 1881.

the phylogenies of these classes cannot be determined until the question is settled. The following pages are devoted to this subject.

#### I.—THE BATRACHIAN INTERCENTRUM.

That the intercentrum exists is shown by the very frequent occurrence in the Pelycosaurian reptiles of the Permian epoch, of a wedge-shaped bone between the vertebral centra on their inferior side\* (Plate I, Fig. 9). Apparently homologous elements occur in the dorsal and cervical regions of *Sphenodon*,† and in the cervical regions of various other lizards. Similar pieces are found in the dorsal and caudal regions of various Mammalia, for instance, *Erinaceus*.‡ But in general they are wanting from Mammalia, and are better developed in the Pelycosauria than in any other order of reptiles.

In the Pelycosauria (*Clepsydrops*, *Dimetrodon*), the intercentra of the caudal region are continuous with, or form a wedge-shaped common head, of the chevron bones (Plate I, Fig. 9). In the rhachitinous *Eryops*, in the caudal part of the column, the pieces which correspond with the intercentra of the Pelycosauria in forming the expanded heads of the chevron bones, are those which I have termed intercentra, and which Professor Gaudry has called hypocentra (Plate I, Fig. 1). Here, as in the dorsal region (Cut 2), the intercentra present their lateral angles upwards towards the neural arch. The neural arch rests exclusively on the pleurocentrum, which in turn adheres to the intercentrum behind it by its long side, and to that in front of it by its short side or end. The diapophysis belongs exclusively to the basal part of the neural arch in the dorsal and cervical regions, and its extremity forms a vertical

\* Cope, Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1878, p. 510; 1880, p. 38.

† Günther, Transac. Royal Society, 1867, Pl. ii, Fig. 17; Albrecht.

‡ Meyer, Neues Jahrbuch f. Mineral., Bd. II, pp. 229–30.

articulation for a single-headed rib. In the cervical region the articular surface for the rib is continued downwards, forming a shallow groove on the posterior part of the side of the intercentrum. This groove becomes shorter, and finally disappears from the intercentra at some distance posterior to the cervical region. In the cervical region in some of the specimens a groove crosses the inferior side of the intercentrum, passing through and dividing into two parts the costal groove. It appears to be a suture which cuts off a segment from the posterior side of the intercentrum. This segment is coössified with the intercentrum in most of the cervical vertebræ of *Eryops megacephalus*, and disappears so completely from the vertebræ posterior to this region, that it is impossible to say whether it is primitively absent, or coössified. The narrower anteroposterior diameter of the intercentra, and the absence of the lateral costal articular groove would indicate its total absence. This element has been observed by Fritsch in some Bohemian forms, and has been termed by him the hypocentrum pleurale.

In the genera described by Dr. Fritsch from the Permian Gaskohle of Bohemia some conditions have been described by him which differ considerably from those mentioned above. The figures given by Dr. Fritsch are not entirely consistent with each other, and appear to have been taken from imperfect specimens. Thus in *Sparagmites lacertinus* Fr.,\* a neural arch is represented as resting on an intercentrum, while the arch next behind it rests on a hypocentrum pleurale, or a divided pleurocentrum. It is not possible to be certain whether the neural arch stands on the centrum or intercentrum in the caudal region of *Diplovertebron*, as in some figures it covers both (Pl. 52, Fig. 2), and in others only one of these elements (Pl. 50, Fig. 14). In the caudal region of the *Diplovertebron punctatum*,† the vertebræ have different forms, one being produced inferiorly apparently for a chevron bone, and another posterior to it, being without prolongation, and without chevron. It is not possible to be sure from Dr. Fritsch's descriptions and figures whether the chevron bones are articulated, or are continua, in these genera.

Dr. Fritsch, however, determines the presence for the first time of the hypocentrum pleurale, and describes it in the genera *Chelydosaurus* and *Sphenosaurus*.‡ With Gaudry, however, he regards the intercentrum as the true centrum, and then homologizes the hypocentrum pleurale with the intercentrum of the Pelycosauria.

I have attempted to sustain my interpretation of these homologies§ by reference

\* Fauna der Gaskohle der Permiformations Böhmens, Bd. ii, H. 1, Pl. 50, Fig. 16.

† Loc. cit., Pl. 50, Fig. 14. Dr. Fritsch believes the inferior long bone to be a rib.

‡ Loc. cit., pp. 25-28.

§ American Naturalist, 1885, p. 76; Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Soc., 1878, p. 522.

to the genus *Cricotus*, type of the order Embolomeri; a form which has not yet been found in Europe, so far as ascertainable. In this genus the chevron bones are continua, while the neural arch is free, as in *Eryops*. The element which bears the chevron bone being regarded, as in that genus, as the intercentrum, we can affirm (Fig. 3) that the intercentrum is continued upwards to the neural canal, forming a disk, and the pleurocentra are continued downwards and are united below, forming a complete centrum. This explanation looks the more reasonable in view of the existence of the hypocentrum pleurale in the *Sphenosauridæ*, which if combined with the pleurocentra would form a completed centrum. It is, however, uncertain as yet whether this is the make-up of the centrum in *Cricotus*, because in *Eryops* the hypocentrum pleurale unites with the intercentrum and not with the pleurocentrum. That my determination of the homologies of the vertebral disks in *Cricotus* is correct is further evidenced by the structure of the caudal region of *Eryops*. In *E. erytholiticus* (Pl. I, Fig. 1), the pleurocentra descend further than in the dorsal region, reaching to the inferior face of the column, and separating the intercentra from mutual contact.

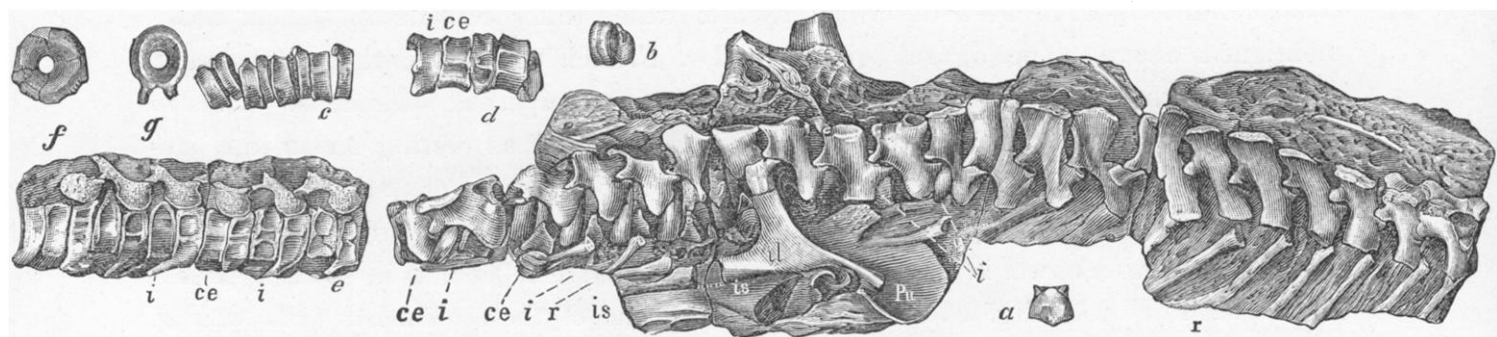


FIG. 3.—*Cricotus crassidiscus* Cope, posterior part of vertebral column two-fifths natural size; original; from American Naturalist, 1884, p. 37. Fig. *a*, proatlans; *b*, do., with first cervical; *c*, cervicals; *d*, proximal caudals from below; *e*, distal caudals left side. *Pu*, pubis; *il*, ilium; *is*, ischium; *i*, intercentrum; *ce*, centrum (pleurocentrum); *r*, ribs.

Further development of their inferior portion, with truncation of inferior surface, would represent the structure stated by Fritsch to characterize *Archegosaurus*, and which is still better developed in *Cricotus*. The chevron bones are always continua in both *Eryops* and *Cricotus*. Of the latter genus I possess in my collection many caudal intercentra with chevrons, of all ages, and in none of them is there any sutural articulation visible (Pl. I, Fig. 6).

The correctness of this determination is further confirmed by a study of the dorsal region of *Cricotus*. In passing along the caudal region towards the sacrum, the chevron-bearing disks or intercentra diminish in anteroposterior diameter both absolutely and relatively, while the centra do not undergo any modification. The neural

arch, from resting by more than half its base on the intercentrum (Fig. 3) gradually transfers itself to the centrum, at the base of the caudal series. It maintains this position throughout the lumbar and dorsal series,\* resting freely in an angular fossa of each side of the anterior three-fourths of the superior face of the centrum. It bears the diapophysis with the usual articulation for a single-headed rib (Plate I, Fig. 3). The intercentra even continue to the cervical region, which terminates anteriorly in an intercentrum, which is perhaps the body of the proatlas, the processus dentatus of the atlas of the existing Batrachia, and the occipital condyle (without basioccipital bone) of the Reptilia.† In addition to the preceding reasons for adopting my determination of centrum and intercentrum, it may be added, that in the *Cricotus heteroclitus* Cope the dorsal intercentra are much narrowed above,‡ some of them so much so as to have a sharp edge, which forms but a narrow bridge above the foramen (Plate I, Figs. 7-8) chordæ dorsalis.

According to Gaudry, the structure of the dorsal part of the vertebral column in *Actinodon* and *Archegosaurus* is identical with that of *Eryops*§ (Fig. 4). This

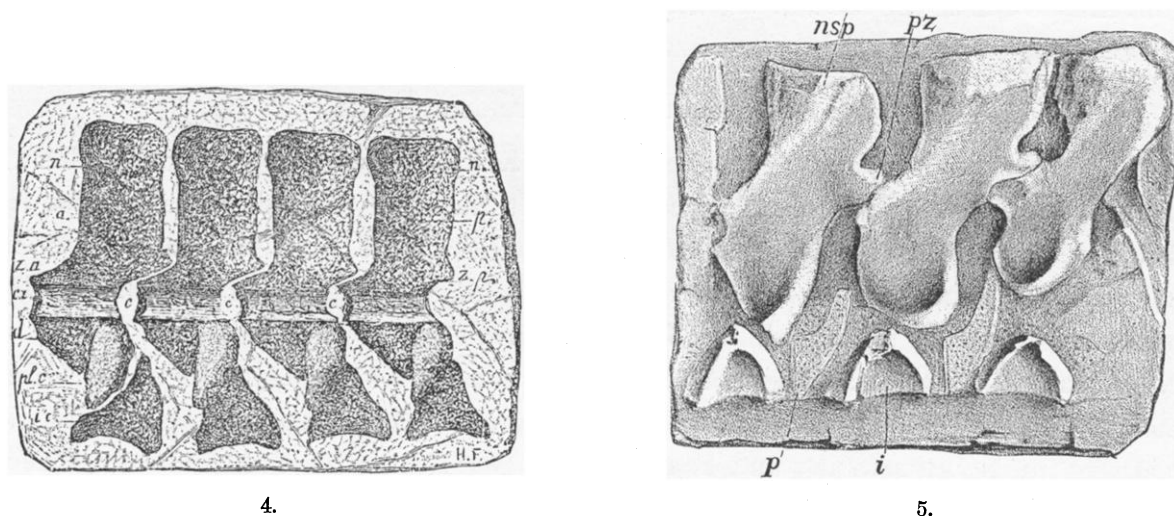


FIG. 4.—*Archegosaurus decheni* Goldf. Section of dorsal vertebræ, restored by Gaudry; natural size. Let. *a*, *d*, neural arch; *c*, neural canal.

FIG. 5.—The same species; dorsal vertebræ, copied from Fritsch; natural size. Letter *i*, intercentrum; *p*, centrum; *pz*, postzygapophysis; *n. sp.*, neural spine.

author represents the neural arch as resting on the pleurocentrum. Fritsch, on the other hand,|| represents the neural arches as slightly in contact with the intercentra, and

\* Proceedings Amer. Philosoph. Soc., 1884, p. 29.

† Amer. Naturalist, 1884, p. 37.

‡ Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Society, 1877, p. 186 (see *C. discophorus*, which was founded on such intercentra)

§ Enchainements du Monde Animal, Fossiles Primaires, p. 261, fig. 259.

|| Fauna der Goskohle, Tab. 58, fr. 13.

the pleurocentra as between their bases, a condition of things which is probably due to disturbance of the parts before fossilization (Fig. 5). Fritsch also represents the neural arch in *Sphenosaurus* and *Chelydosaurus* as resting on the intercentrum, in diagrammatic manner,\* and the pleurocentra and hypocentrum pleurale as alternating with them. As Dr. Fritsch does not give profile figures of the original specimens, one cannot judge how much may be due here also to disturbance of the parts. Still more open to this question are the figures of Von Meyer.† The true relation of the parts cannot be learned from these figures and descriptions, and it is probable that the specimens at the disposal of European paleontologists generally are as yet much inferior in the condition of their preservation and in size to those found in Texas.

The vertebræ of the true *Stegocephali* are, so far as known, undivided and without intercentra, with one exception, and that is the genus *Branchiosaurus* Fritsch.‡ According to this author, each vertebral body is composed of three parts, a median, an anterior, and a posterior. The median, if separated from the other two parts, would be bi-concave, and it supports the rib. Each of the extremital segments presents a convexity towards the median segment, resembling the epiphysis of a mammal. What the homologues of the three parts may be remains to be ascertained.

## II.—THE REPTILIAN INTERCENTRUM.

The *Rhynchocephalian* genus *Sphenodon* has been represented by Günther to have cervical and some dorsal intercentra.§ It therefore seemed probable that its structure might throw some light on the homologies of the batrachian and reptilian intercentra. I therefore dissected the vertebral column of a specimen in alcohol kindly presented to me by my friend, Dr. James Hector, chief of the Geological Survey of New Zealand. The attachment of the chevron bones does not, in the figure of Günther, resemble very closely that seen in *Clepsydrops*, but on examination I found the relations to be structurally and homologically identical with that found in *Cricotus*. The caudal vertebræ are separated by a rather thick disk of intervertebral cartilage which surrounds the foramen chordæ dorsalis, resembling closely the intercentrum of the *Embolomeri*. There is an internal annular deposit of phosphate of lime, which, if extended to the entire cartilage, would give us an embolomeric intercentrum like that of *Cricotus*. This resemblance is a true homology, for the chevron bones spring from this cartilage, although in slight contact with the centrum in front of it (Plate I, Fig. 10).

\* *Fauna der Goskohle*, pp. 25–28.

† *Palæontographica*, 1858, Vol. vi.

‡ *Fauna der Gaskohle*, Bd. i, Heft. 1.

§ *Transactions of the Royal Society London*, 1867, pl. ii, fig. 23.

There can then be no doubt of the homology of the cartilaginous intercentrum of *Sphenodon* with those of the Pelycosauria, and of the entire centrum of *Sphenodon* with that of the Pelycosauria. The division of many of the caudal centra of *Sphenodon* and of many lizards, is evidently not explained by the supposition that one of the parts is an intercentrum. That they are halves of a single centrum is not only rendered probable by the above determination of the intercentrum, but is supported by the modifications presented by the centra themselves. In *Sphenodon*, instead of gradually losing one of the halves, the latter become, without diminution, more and more consolidated towards the anterior part of the caudal series, and merge into the ordinary type of vertebra, each proximal centrum representing both halves of a distal one (Plate I, Fig. 10).

It is thus probable that each vertebra of a Lacertilian\* and of a Pelycosaurian represents one centrum, and that intercentra are present in some types, and absent in others, except as always represented by the chevron bones of the tail. Is this the case with the existing Batrachia?

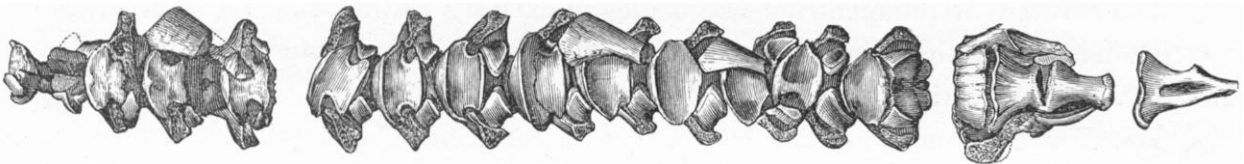


FIG. 6.—*Eryops megacephalus*. Vertebral column represented in Fig. 1, from below; one-fourth natural size. From Permian epoch of Texas.

In an important memoir, Hoffman† presents us with the results of his investigations into the homologies of the ribs of the terrestrial Vertebrata. He finds that in all of them, excepting the Batrachia, the primitive ribs are processes of the intervertebral, and not of the vertebral cartilage. The intervertebral cartilage in reptiles with ball and socket joints divides, each half uniting with its adjacent body, the one to form the ball, and the other the concave extremity of a vertebra. In the Mammalia the halves form the epiphyses respectively. In this class the head of the rib justifies this origin, remaining as it does articulated in a fossa which is equally excavated from two adjacent epiphyses. I have shown that the head of the rib in the Pelycosauria is articulated with the undivided intercentrum.‡ The structure in this order is in confirmation of the doctrine that the element I have called intercentrum is such in fact. The passage of time has seen in the Reptilia in general, the same modification in the mode of attachment of ribs as occurs in the vertebral column of the Mammalia, etc., in pass-

\* Baur shows that in the Lacertilian genera *Uroplates* and *Gecko*, intercentra are present throughout the dorsal, lumbar, and sacral regions. *American Naturalist*, 1886, p. 174.

† *Niederländisches Archiv. f. Zoölogie*, 1878, p. 199.

‡ *Proceeds. Amer. Philos. Society*, 1884, p. 43; *Proceeds. Amer. Assoc. Adv. Science*, 1884, p. 474.



ing from the front to the back. The intercentral articulation is lost, and finally the head of the rib disappears. Only the tubercular attachment to the diapophysis remains, in the *Streptostylica*, and this is a simple one.

In the modern *Batrachia* the rib articulation is that of a double-headed rib to a double-headed diapophysis which originates from the neural arch. There is nothing in the history of the class to show that, as in the case of the reptiles, the head has been transferred or lost. In recent *Batrachia*, elements resembling the intercentra of *Pelycosauria* are unknown. The origin of the ribs of fishes and *Batrachia* have been shown by Gøtte to be in the connective tissue of the interspaces of the myocommata, which are opposite the middles of the vertebral centra. It follows that there is at no time connection of the ribs with the lines of separation of the vertebral bodies.

If the intercentra become the functional centra in the *Sphenosauridæ*, it is likely that they are such in the *Stegocephali*, and in the modern *Batrachia*.\* It follows, then, that *Batrachia*, excepting *Rhachitomi* and *Embolomeri*, have no centra, but intercentra only. This view is confirmed by three facts, two of them already mentioned:

I. There are no intercentrum-like bodies in existing *Batrachia*.

II. The ribs which originate from intercentral cartilage and intercentra in reptiles, originate from the principal vertebral bodies in *Batrachia*.

III. The chevron bones are continua with intercentra in *Reptilia*, and with the caudal vertebral bodies of *Batrachia*.

With regard to the last proposition I may add, that I have examined young *Necturus maculatus*, of four inches in length; of larvæ of *Gyrinophilus porphyriticus*, of three inches; of *Spelerpes ruber* of two and a half inches; of *Amblystoma punctatum*, of 35mm; and of *Spelerpes bilineatus*, of 25mm† length. In none of these is the least trace of articulation of either chevron bone or of neural arch in any part of the column to be discovered (Plate I, Fig. 11).

Researches into the embryology of the *Urodela* and *Anura* have not yet brought to light any traces of the rhachitinous structure; which is probably a case of inexact parallelism, cœnogeny or falsification of the embryonic record—a phenomenon which is not uncommon. There can be no doubt, however, that the entire record was presented in the embryonic history of Permian land Vertebrata, and for a long period subsequently, but that the rhachitinous stage has been, *with the true centrum*, lost from the batrachian line at least.

As I have shown, in the *Embolomeri* the intercentra tend towards reduction in the dorsal region, while the centra are predominant. If the tendency of the evolution

\* American Naturalist, 1886, p. 77.

† For these specimens I am greatly indebted to the Smithsonian Institution and the Secretary, Prof. Baird.

of the Batrachia has been to the extinction of the centrum, the line of the Embolomeri tends in the opposite direction, or towards the type of the Reptilia. Although the general characters of the skull of *Cricotus* are Batrachian, the presence of a free pro-atlas (Fig. 3, *a b*) adds to the evidence of reptilian affinity.\* It is probable then that we have in the Embolomeri that order of Batrachia from which the Reptilia were derived, through intermediate forms not yet discovered.† It is also evident that the Sphenosauridæ cannot be referred to this order as I have proposed, but that they constitute a family of Rhachitomi.

We have thus clearly shadowed forth in the Permian Vertebrata the ancestry of the existing true Fishes,‡ Batrachia, Reptilia, and Mammalia.§

### III.—ALTERNATIVE EXPLANATIONS.

I may here consider other possible ways of interpreting the homologies of the segments of the rhachitomous vertebral column, as follows: Let us first suppose with Gaudry and Fritsch that the segments called intercentra in the figures and plates accompanying this paper, are the true centra, and that the chevron bones are not continua, but are originally separate, and have become coössified with the elements with which we find them now continuous. It will follow that the larger bodies of the vertebral column of *Cricotus*, which in the dorsal region support the neural arch, are intercentra, and that the centra are in that genus in process of extinction. The same will be true of the so-called dorsal, and part or all of the so-called caudal vertebræ of *Sphenodon*, and of the Pelycosauria. We thus have the Reptilia in the position which I have assigned to the Batrachia, the terms centrum and intercentrum being merely reversed. As, however, these names were first applied to the Pelycosaurian reptiles by me, and as it will require less change of nomenclature to retain these names for the bodies as they appear in Mammalia and Reptilia, it will be better to maintain the proposition that the Batrachia have lost their centra, and retain only intercentra.

Another alternative is to regard the hypocentrum pleurale as the intercentrum with the chevron bone. It will be remembered that the hypocentrum pleurale is described by Dr. Fritsch as lying below the pleurocentra. This is of course on the anterior side of the "hypocentrum." It looks reasonable to suppose that in the completion of the body of which the pleurocentrum is a part, the hypocentrum pleurale should be included. Such might be supposed to be the case in the centrum of *Cricotus*, and of the Pely-

\* The proatlantal centrum is thoroughly coössified in all the salamander larvæ above referred to.

† I have suggested this view in the *American Naturalist*, 1884, p. 37; 1885, p. 77.

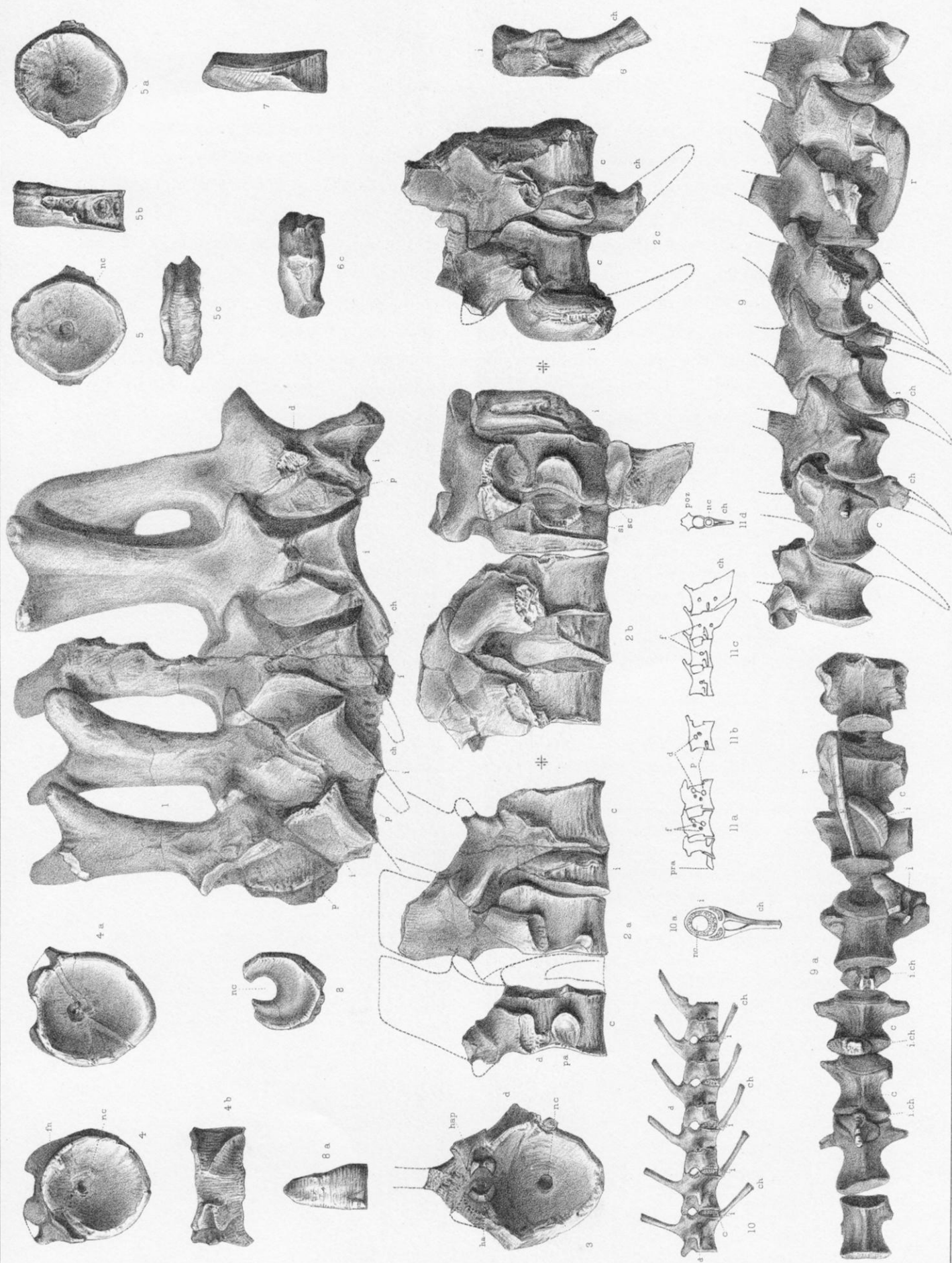
‡ Additional specimens of *Didymodus* display very distinctly the sutures I have described, which Mr. Garman thinks to be accidental.

§ A second posterior foot of *Clepsydraps* displays perfectly the mammalian characters I have ascribed to it.

cosauria. But on this point we have as yet no evidence. On the other hand in the rhachitomous *Eryops*, where the centrum is not completed, we have seen that in the cervical region the hypocentrum pleurale probably unites with the intercentrum in front of it. Let us suppose this to have been the case throughout the vertebral column. The interpretations would be as follows:

In the caudal region of *Eryops* the hypocentrum pleurale would bear the chevron bone, and the present intercentrum would become the centrum. We would then have in the caudal region of *Archegosaurus* and *Cricotus*, the remarkable state of affairs of two true centra present, one of which has an intercentrum coössified with it, and the other supports the neural arch. The same would be the interpretation of the dorsal structure in *Cricotus*. As there is no direct evidence of such structure in the vertebral regions mentioned, nor in the caudal region of the *Pelycosauria*, its assumption appears to me to be the least probable alternative before us. Under this interpretation we have to regard the pleurocentrum as either vanishing, or becoming coössified with the intercentrum (m., hypocentrum) in the vertebral centra of existing *Batrachia*, which would then consist of four elements each, viz., two pleurocentra, hypocentrum pleurale, and intercentrum (hypocentrum), in the caudal region at least. Of this no evidence can be obtained from embryos of a length of 25mm and over. In *Reptilia* the centrum would consist of pleurocentrum and intercentrum (hypocentrum) combined, a division of which we have no evidence in the embryology of the vertebral column in these animals. In the divided caudal centra of the lizards one might see intercentrum (hypocentrum) and pleurocentrum, but this supposition is not necessary to account for this structure. I have observed above, that the evidence furnished by the vertebræ themselves is in favor of this division having arisen in the middle of a true centrum. The chief objection to this interpretation of the reptilian centrum is, however, to be found in the column of *Cricotus*, where we find the large bodies which bear the chevron bones, in the process of extinction, leaving behind bodies which are homologous with the centra of the *Pelycosaurian* reptile. And this is equally true, whether we regard the hypocentrum or the hypocentrum pleurale as the intercentrum, for it is the pleurocentra which remain, to be the true centra of *Cricotus*.

Thus on either of the assumptions just mentioned, the development of the dorsal part of the vertebral column in *Cricotus* is in an opposite direction to that stated by Fritsch to characterize the *Sphenosauridæ*. This is the main point to be proven. If further I have shown that the larger dorsal bodies of *Cricotus* are homologous with the centra of the *Pelycosauria* and *Lacertilia*, the proposition remains proven that the inferior vertebral bodies of the *Rhachitomi* and the entire vertebral bodies of existing *Batrachia*, are intercentra and not centra.



1. ERYOPS ERYTHROLITICUS  $\frac{1}{2}$ . 2-6. CRICOTUS HYPANTRICUS  $\frac{2}{3}$ . 7-8. C. HETEROCLITUS  $\frac{1}{4}$ . 9. CLEPSYDROPS NATALIS  $\frac{1}{4}$ . 10. SPHENODON GUENTHERI. 11. SPELERPES BIINEATUS  $\frac{5}{8}$ .

In order that the result shall be otherwise, it will be necessary to make the extreme assumption, that in *Cricotus* the two vertebral bodies represent hypocentrum pleurale (bearing chevron), and hypocentrum, the pleurocentrum having disappeared. The reader can judge which of the alternatives is the more probable, the disappearance of the insignificant hypocentrum pleurale, which only exists in distinct form in the *Sphenosauridæ*, or of the large pleurocentra which are so well developed in the *Rhachitomi*, and which in the caudal region of that order are almost identical with the bodies marked *ce* in *Cricotus* (Fig. 3). On this hypothesis we are led to the *reductio ad absurdum*, that the bodies which do not support the chevron bones in the caudal region of *Eryops* (Pl. I, Fig. 1 *c*), are not homologous with the bodies which do not support the chevron bones in the caudal region of *Cricotus* (Pl. I, Fig. 2 *c*-5) with which they are identical in position and connections.

*Explanation of Plate I.*

Figs. 1-6, two-thirds natural size; Figs. 7-10, natural size; Fig. 11, five times nat. size.

Fig. 1.—*Eryops erythroliticus* Cope (*Epicordylus olim*), proximal caudal vertebræ. The first intercentrum is the last one without chevron bone. From the Permian of Texas.

Fig. 2.—*Cricotus hypantricus* Cope, portions of the vertebral column of one individual, selected from the cervical (*a*), dorsal (*b*), and caudal (*c*), regions; left side. From the Permian of Texas.

Fig. 3.—The centrum of the anterior dorsal vertebra of 2*b*, from front, showing the hypantrum and hypantrapophyses. (Proceedings Amer. Philos. Soc., 1884, p. 29.)

Fig. 4.—Another dorsal centrum without neural arch, from front; *a*, from behind; *b*, from above, showing facet or neural arch.

Fig. 5.—Intercentrum from cervical region, showing rib attachment, from front; *a*, from behind; *b*, from the side; *c*, from above.

Fig. 6.—An intercentrum from the caudal region; *a*, from above.

Figs. 7 and 8, dorsal intercentra of *Cricotus heteroclitus* Cope, from Illinois; collection of W. F. E. Gurley.

Fig. 7.—Lateral view.

Fig. 8.—Front view of another intercentrum, the superior part broken away; *a*, lateral view.

Fig. 9.—*Clepsydropus natalis* Cope, a portion of the caudal region, showing ribs and chevron bones, from the side; fig. 9*a* from below, showing one free intercentrum, out of its place (*i*). From the Permian of Texas.

Fig. 10.—*Sphenodon guentheri* Buller; from New Zealand, caudal vertebræ, lateral view; *a*, an intercentrum with chevron bone from front. The reticulated portions are osseous tissue.

Fig. 11.—*Spelerpes bilineata* Green, larva, vertebræ, five times natural size, linear. 11*a*, Three cervical vertebræ, including atlas and connate centrum of proatlas; 11*b*, a dorsal vertebra; 11*c*, two sacral and two anterior caudal vertebræ; 11*d*, second caudal vertebra from behind. The caudal vertebræ show the continuity of the chevron bones. Specimen from the collection of Professor S. F. Baird.

*Letters.*

*pra*, proatlas, centrum.

*i*, intercentrum.

*p*, pleurocentrum.

*c*, centrum.

*ch*, chevron bone.

*r*, rib.

*d*, diapophysis.

*pa*, parapophysis.

*poz*, postzygapophysis.

*ha*, hypantrum.

*hap*, hypantrapophysis.

*nc*, notochordal foramen.

*f*, foramina.

*si*, sacral intercentrum.

*sc*, sacral centrum.